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[PRICES CURRENT (6th Nov. 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	625 to 635
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	635 to 640
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	635 to 640
New Oomrawuttee	,,	590 to 600
New Comptа, (ready.)	,,	610 to 615
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	695 to 700
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	600 to 605
New Veerwal	,,	585 to 590
New Khandeish	,,	580 to 590
New Poratchee	,,	600 to 615
New Accote	,,	615 to 620
New Mangalore	,,	605 to 610
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 1,580.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		7 11 to 7 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	36 to 38
	,,	38 to 39
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 6	Johnston Castle (s)...	Main	...Surat 5 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 6	Baron Renfrew (s)...	Rees	...Liverpool.
	6 Constance (s)...	Downing	...Goa.
	Elphinstone (s)...	Athey	...Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Ardaseer; and 201 adults.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *City of Shanghai*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Sir Colin Campbell*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Admiral Lyon*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—588 pieces E. teaks, 54 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs., Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 6 packages coffee, 11¼ cwt., Mooljee Jairaz; 150 bales coiryarn. 375 cwt., Nunjee Ramjee; 5 cases mace, 1.225 lbs.; 20 cases benjamin, 32½ cwt., Vizbhookun Amrutlall.

For Liverpool.

Elephalet Greely.—250 bales cotton, 575 cwt., Jugjeevun Chaturbhoy; 16 bales cotton, 46 cwt., Mooljee Anendjee.

Grissa.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nusserwanjee Cooverjee; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Pera.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 75 bags surasee seed, 112½ cwt., Morarjee Natha; 1 bale wool, 3 cwt., Manack Bhimjee.

Annot Lyle.—65 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Roopchund Dhunraz; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Megraz Enderjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Cooverjee Ro'pey.

Merchant Prince.—45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee.

Helen Scott.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Leggett & Co.

Summerlee.—160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Leggett and Co.; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Juvarchund Veljee.

Telemachus.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., F. Chamters; 1,800 bundle country gall, 600 cwt., Narron Wethowjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass; 60 bales cotton. 210 cwt., Kessowjee Morarjee.

Edendale.—69 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Ramdass Canjee; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., N. J. Abram and Co.; 205 bales cotton. 718 cwt., Jeatha Ludha; 25 bales cotton. 87½ cwt., Muncharam Petamber.

Flying Venus.—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 57 bales cotton, 199½ cwt., Mooljee Hidjee.

City of Brussels.—84½ bales cotton, 296 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Missouri.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Woomersy Mooljee.

Inkerman.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee; 315 bales cotton, 1,102½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—65 bales wool, 195 cwt., Johnson and Co.

City of Shanghaie.—1,200 bundles rapeseed, 600 cwt., Frangopolo Agelasto and Co.

Lady Havelock.—2 packages old wearing apparel and cankhan works; 1 case Europe lace, Stevens Brothers and Co.; 30 bales cotton. 105 cwt., Macnee and Co.

Bates Family.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass; 55 bales wool, 165 cwt.; 12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Jewraz Damodar.

Minnihaha.—33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Rattonsy Ludha; 120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Eurosiydon.—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Enderjee Narconjee; 126 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Thackersy Vussonjee.

Silsette.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Gocouldoss Lilladhur.

For Havre.

Mauretius.—Loose coiryarn, 100 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Robertson.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Fazulbhoy Isomtoola Noormomud; 80 bags jingelly seed, 120 cwt., Chaturbhoy Narsey; 135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Jairam Rattonsy.

Naval Brigade.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nurpar Mooljee; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormohmud.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—2 packages tortoise shell, 195 lbs., Hajee Currim and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Nepaul.*—43 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 13 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 72 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Nepaul*—1 case curry powder, A. Bell & Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Commandel	
3.	Dalhousie	
4.	Goolamar	
5.	High Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced coading."]

FOR LONDON.

793 Glorians, Vaile—Stewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 78)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1633 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co.
1283 Canova Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co.
990 City of Brussels, Finlay—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
999 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
689 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co.
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Elphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons. (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Encyclydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
920 Elizabeth Ann Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.
1328 Halneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co.
1345 Inkerman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchissa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Veivouz—Daly Sorabjee & Co.
792 Japanese T. Baird—Lven Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 4)
994 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.
894 Joshua Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co.
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
649 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co.
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—R. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
1315 Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
896 Summerlee, R. Huzbes.—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co (c. l. Sept. 26)

455 Duc de Malacoff, Bourdass—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
411 Maupertius, Leborgne—Jules Sigfried & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.

ROZNAS

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 8)

FOR MOULMAIN.

1045 Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co.

FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. S. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21

FOR CALCUTTA.

956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

84 Awmanasbol Carrim, Nacoda.
307 Artemisse, Nacoda—Cavasm Natha.
Arnsten Ancar (s). Smith.
Berenice (s), Burns.
438 Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
277 Rosebud (s), Cox—Dossabhoy Framjee. (For sale.)
396 Briarley, Russell—Fleming and Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dudley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
1440 Effie, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Euphemus, Profumo
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
201 Fatte Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootamchund Manekchund
804 Fettahool Aziz, Monte.
Futtay Allum.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
560 Guvnani Azmgardi, Huzon.
385 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
Kurrachee, (s) Cottier.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
397 Mackee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nafer Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Nassau Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
Peri, Nacoda.
Pioneer, Woolley, S. N. & Co.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Satellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.
806 Shen Shah, Gillam.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1366 China.
1496 Malta G. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1370 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Sirganore.
541 Nepaul, (s) Curling.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
455 Loretta, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Kimslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

849 Lancothea (Prus.) Dantzer—Fleming & Co.
Voila, (s). Thompson.

NOT FIXED.

396 Briarley, Russell,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of October 27 announced the arrivals of the *Queensland*, Young, from Newcastle 18th August; *Sehah Jehan*, Earl, from Singapore 26th September; *Futhel Raymany*, (Commander's name illegible), from Aden 24th August; touched at Malwa 27th September; *Staffa*, McAlistar, from Liverpool 3rd July; and *Rover*, (particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Hume, Ensign W. F., 11th Regiment N. I., to join, from Poona.
Fulton, Lieut. G. G. H., Sappers and Miners, to join, from Poona.
Greenfield, Lieut. J. H. L., 11th Regiment N. I., to join from Poona.
Young, Captain D. B. Staff Corps, on leave from Poona.
Heath, Brigadier General J. C., Poona Brigade, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Drew, Assistant Surgeon E., 4th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
The Hon'ble Massey, Lieut. Colonel E. C., 95th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Greenfield, Lieut. J. H. C., 11th Regiment N. I., to join, to Deesa.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 6TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Private G. Blair, 3rd Dragoon Guards, arrived at the Presidency en route to Ahmednugur, is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, and will be sent to the General Depot, Khandalla, by the evening train to-morrow.

2. The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency on escort duty from Poona, are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment until further orders:—

Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment:—Corporal Cape, Private Langan, Private Bramley.

3. The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency on escort duty from Kirkee, are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment until further Orders:—

Royal Artillery:—Bombardier J. Ryan, Gunner McGirk, Gunner Philipson.

4. The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency from Poona for change of air are attached to the Colaba Sanitarium:

Sappers and Miners:—Serjeant A. Woods, 2nd Corporal G. Handley.

5. The Officer Commanding 18th Regiment N. I., will be pleased to direct a Subaltern to attend to-morrow at 2 P.M. at the Barrack Stores, to Superintend the sale of a quantity of Lamps by public Auction.

6. The 18th and 21st Regiments N. I., with the exception of the men for duty on Sunday, will parade in full dress at Colaba to-morrow evening at 5-40 o'clock to witness the presentation of good conduct medals to men of the 103rd Regt.

The Troops will be drawn up in quarter distance column, and form three sides of a square, the 103rd Regiment, in the centre, the 18th Regiment N. I., on the right, and the 21st Regiment N. I., on the left.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th Nov. 1863.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 313 of the 3rd October last, Lieut. A. H. Davis, Cadre 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, attached to the 19th Regiment N. I., will on the expiry of the leave therein granted to him remain in Bombay on duty until the arrival of the 19th Regiment N. I., at Baroda.

Barrack Serjeant J. Ward has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee Language.

Surgeon Staff Major J. R. Miller, M.D., Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Mhow, is appointed Surgeon at Poona, vice Lukins, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

Dr. Miller will continue to perform his present duties at Mhow until relieved.

The leave granted in G. O. C. No. 904 of the 31st ultimo, to Lieut. E. Cunningham 7th Regiment N. I., is cancelled and that Officer is to be considered as having joined his Regiment on the 1st instant.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 6th Nov. 1863.

Mr. C. Wakeford, acting as Chief Engineer of the *Berenice*, is to be transferred to the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 26th October, Albert Small-wood, to Margaret Ann Shaw.

Letters to the Editor.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SIR,—I observe in the list of Justices of the Peace the name of the senior Chaplain of the Church of England, and I think of one other clergyman of that Church. This is all right, but why is not the name of the senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland or of some other clergyman of that Church also included?—Your's,

Bombay, 6th November 1863. THISTLE.

CARRIAGE AND PEDESTRIAN QUESTION.

SIR,—I was brought up before a Magistrate the other day and fined ten rupees for what is called driving in so negligent and careless a manner as to knock a woman down. It is a fact that the woman was knocked down, but I assure you, Mr. Editor, I was going at a very moderate pace, indeed my horse can go at no other, and I bawled out to the woman often and loudly, but she *would not* go out of the way, and I really could not save her from the tumble. It was all owing to her negligence and carelessness that the thing happened; yet I was fined. The negligence and carelessness of foot passengers is now so great that I really know not what to do, particularly if I am to be fined on that account a month's wages at a time, and not for any fault of my own. It is too bad. Don't you think so?—Your's, BUGGY-WALLAH.

Bombay, 6th November 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette* will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0	
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0	
,, 2 ,, ... ,,	1 10 8	,, 1 0 0	
,, 3 ,, ... ,,	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0	

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

The Mails for Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer *Nepaul*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 9th instant at 5 o'clock P.M.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian, Inland Postage.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

The Mail for Zanzibar per Bugla *Nadarshaw*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 12 noon.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GUADEL, &c.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Gombee Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, and Calcutta, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 11 o'clock A.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month (*i. e.*, from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR——NOV.—1863.

New Moon .....Wednesday 11d. 0h. 50.4m. P.M.
First Quarter ...Wednesday 18d. 17h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon .....Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	7	Twilight ends at 6h. 40m.	6 4	5 23	8 8	8 37	
Sun.	8	23rd Sunday after (Trinity.	6 5	5 23	9 3	9 10	
Mon.	9	Mercury rises 4.57.	6 5	5 23	9 27	9 47	
Tues	10	Mercury sets at 4.29.	6 6	5 22	10 8	10 27	
Wed.	11	St. Martin, Bp.	6 6	5 22	10 46	11 6	
Thur	12	Day break at 4h. 50m.	6 6	5 22	11 25	11 45	
Fri.	13	Britius, Bp.	6 7	5 21	0 4	0 25	

Date 5th November Time—80. 1m. 5s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 7th.—First Newspaper published, 1665.
Sunday 8th.—Milton died, 1674.—Destruction of Cabool by the British 1841.
Monday 9th.—Address against Slavery by the Ladies of England, 1852.—Prince of Wales of age, 1862.
Tuesday 10th.—Mahomed born, 570.
Wednesday 11th.
Thursday 12th.—John Baxter born, 1605.—Montreal taken by the Provincials in American War of Independance, 1775.
Friday 13th.—Battle of Deig, 1804.—Battle of Kirkee, 1817.—Fortress of Khelat taken by the English, 1839.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 20	KURRACHEE	Oct. 30
AGRA	Oct. 31	LAHORE	Oct. 28
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 29	LONDON	Oct. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Oct. 31
BANGALORE	Oct. 30	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 28	MEERUT	Oct. 30
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Oct. 28
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 29	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 6
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 14

THE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

WE published in our paper of yesterday an interesting despatch from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, on the subject of Cotton cultivation in this Presidency and matters kindred to this engrossing subject; which, from its being rather a long affair, may not have received such a careful perusal as it contents so deservedly merit. We have seen no Government despatch for sometime showing so much judgment and good sense, as to the extent to which Government may interfere with advantage, in aiding the cultivation of the staple commercial product of this Presidency, and indicating at the same time, the point at which that interference should cease.

The Government experiments for the improved cultivation, that had been carried on for a series of years in different parts of the Presidency, if not actual failures, were the next thing to them, and the causes would not be difficult to find. Only in one district in the Presidency were these experiments good for anything, An energetic Collector, like Mr. Shaw, taking a personal interest in the subject, showed how much might be done by a person in his influential position. Mr. Shaw was however an exception to the general rule; and not till Dr. Forbes got charge of the Government experimental factory at Dharwar, can it be said that real progress was made. Dr. Forbes worked for years at Dharwar in a very quiet, but very effective way, and by dint of perseverance and management contrived to gain the entire confidence of the ryots: taught them how to cultivate the species of cotton now known as American Dharwar, which, mainly through Dr. Forbes's exertions, has come to take the first place, in the estimation of cotton spinners, of all descriptions imported from India. This was the state of affairs at the beginning of 1860 when Dr. Forbes went to England to get his invention of an improved cotton gin, made known at home and patented; and the proceedings in connexion with the cotton experiments, the establishment of the Dharwar cotton gin factory, together with Dr. Forbes' appointment as superintendent of Sedasheghur or *Karwar*—all within the last two years,—are sufficiently familiar to every reader in this part of India.

The Government of India in the Financial Department, appears to have addressed the Government of Bombay in April last, to the effect that the proposals of the latter for appointing Dr. Forbes, Superintendent of Karwar in addition to his previous appointment of Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factory,—should be revised at the end of six months. It was in reply to this communication from the Government of India, that the Bombay Government wrote the long, explanatory, informing, and interesting despatch, which we published yesterday.

We learn from this despatch the great importance of the Gin Manufactory established at Dharwar, which Dr. Forbes superintends. So eager, it appears, is the demand on the part of the Ryots for the Gins on Dr. Forbes' principle, that they will readily pay "600 or 700 rupees for a spurious, and comparatively inefficient, imitation of a Gin which the Government Factory supplies at Rupees 300." Here is indeed a changed state of things from the times when the Ryot was living in such a wretched, hand to mouth mode of life some years ago, that when Government was benevolent enough to supply Ryots with carts better than they were in the habit of using, or could get made for themselves, at a comparatively trifling cost; it took them a year or two, to accumulate the means of paying back without interest a trifling sum. It is interesting and gratifying to note that the same person,—who now as Governor of Bombay has shown so much energy and judgment in establishing and carrying on, as a Government scheme, the Gin Factory at Dharwar, of so much importance to the Ryots,—was, as Commissioner of Sattara, thirteen or fourteen years ago, no less anxious to promote the welfare of the cultivators, when at his recommendation and by his authority," carts were permitted to be made for the use of the ryots under the supervision of an experienced engineer, at the Government expense, payment being permitted to be made by the ryots as their circumstances permitted; and though three years passed away we believe, before the refund was complete, there was not a single case of defalcation.

The despatch states on the subject of the Gin Factory that it turns out "8 Gins per diem, and there were, a few weeks ago, upwards of one thousand applications on the books of the Factory, and fresh applications were being daily registered. So that while the demand for Gins is most pressing, and the means of supplying anything like a perfect machine are so entirely confined to the one establishment, it would, the Governor in Council considers, be impossible for Government to give up their manufacture without perceptibly diminishing the supply of the best cotton which is now exported from Western India.

"There is, moreover, still much to be done in perfecting a Gin suited to other varieties of cotton. It is a well ascertained fact, that Gins of the pattern now manufactured at Dharwar, although thoroughly well adapted for cleaning cotton of the New Orleans species as naturalised in the Dharwar Districts, are not suited for other varieties. Gins have, in fact, yet to be invented which shall do for the Native Deccan cotton, what Dr. Forbes' Gin has done for the Dharwar American; and a different modification of the Gin is needed for each variety of cotton. Such inventions are among the prime *desiderata* for extending the production and improving the quality of Indian cotton.

"It therefore seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council right that Government should not only do their best to aid such inventions by sharing the expense of feeling the way, by experiment, towards the desired end, but as it is more than probable that perseverance in experiment will lead to success, they should not, he considers, relax their efforts to secure such a result, and His Excellency in Council knows of no one so likely as Dr. G. F. Forbes to hit on what is required, whether in adapting his own Gins now in use, or in inventing something new."

All this is excellent, and it is satisfactory to note that on the full explanation given in the despatch of the Bombay Government, being afforded to the Government of India, it gave its ready acquiescence to the views of the former. The Governor of Bombay, however, had the Secretary of State to back him, and the P. S. to the Bombay despatch handing a copy of Sir Charles Wood's letter, put it out of the power of the Government of India

gether with the want of fuel, consumed by the railway engines, would soon cause the stiffening of many a limb.

Our worthy Governor has been very much disappointed at not having the clock-tower in the immediate vicinity of the Sekh Temple ready before the Viceroy's visit. The design was by Mr. Gordon, the Civil Engineer, and the estimate was passed—but beyond a platform nothing more is to be seen at present. At whose door the fault lies there is no knowing. There will be no inconsiderable delay in completing this and other works near it; but when finished after Mr. Gordon's design, there is no doubt that it will form the chief attraction of the city.

The Government ached at a cost of 10,000 rupees was also planned by Mr. Gordon. There is an elegance about it which Native architects would have striven in vain to get at. It is not quite finished yet.

Improvements are at best but gradual; and in a Native town where every thing is a jumble, it is not easy to eliminate the barbarous and substitute the elegant and the artistic. Gradually, however, this will be done, if by any means funds can be raised from the Octroi, &c. The funds are now under the control of the Secretary, Department of Public Works in the Punjab, and the greater necessities of other districts are likely to withdraw the means of rendering this city worthy of its name.

At Lahore very high rents are offered to bespeak houses for the big wigs expected from Calcutta, even three and four hundred rupees a month! But with all these tempting offers, enough of accommodation will not be found. The best thing they can do then, is to take such houses as they can secure *here*—as an hour and a half hour's trudge by Rail to Lahore will not diminish much of their usefulness.

There is not the slightest move made yet to open the Delhi line, and this is rather tantalizing. The sooner begun, the sooner ended. Why then delay? But the Railway Authorities know how to steam their own way.

28*th*.—This morning the sky is clearing up, and the weather promises to improve. Much loss has been suffered by those building houses."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 31.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE FANCY BALL AT SIMLA.

We reprint, in our Summary of News, an account of a Fancy Ball given at Simla by the Officers on the Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It seems to have been a very brilliant affair, as all Fancy Balls usually are. Some of the groups ought to have been photographed, and sent to England, to some eminent artist, with a view to the scene forming the subject of "a *splendid* picture" for the next National Exhibition.

We should not have cared to notice this Fancy Ball, had it not been for one of the most extraordinary instances of abdication, of modern times.

We can readily understand the abdication of Napoleon the First, in favor of the Duke of Reichstadt, *alias* "the King of Rome," and the friend of Fanny Essler Napoleon was like a stag at bay, and did not know how to turn, in order to extricate himself from his difficulties. The combined powers, however, were not such feathered fools as to be caught by having a little salt sprinkled on their tails.

We can also understand the abdication of Charles the Fifth of Spain. He was weary of cares of Empiredom, and longed for "a Retreat," where he might confess his manifold sins and wickednesses (and they *were* many) to a Company of Jesuits, and be "edified." He abdicated in favor of his son; and, as far as England was concerned, it was the most "lucky card" for her that Charles the Fifth could have played. It laid the foundation of the ruin of the most powerful Nation then upon the earth. The Spanish Armada business settled the question, or, (in vulgar parlance) "cooked the Nation's goose." It was in vain for them to cry out, as did Napoleon, when forced to retreat from Moscow,—finding that place much too hot to hold him,— "We did not war against the elements!" Gamblers of every degree, when they have lost their all, invariably curse their bad luck; but the winners have nothing to do with their curses. Spain has become the "wooden spoon" in the scale of European Nations, and there is not the ghost of a hope of her ever rescuing her former position. She has become insignificant as the kingdom of Greece, or Sarawak.

We can also account for the abdication of Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria (in 1848), in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, the present Emperor. He was terrified at the horrors of the Revolution, and the poor old priest ridden Emperor believed that all the calamities that lingered over the Empire of Hapsburg were in consequence of his sitting on the throne. He therefore put his hand and seal to the deed, and left Vienna in a state carriage, drawn by eight horses, not like Louis Phillippe, who *walked* away, with an umbrella under his arm, and took a gross liberty with the good old honest English name of "Smith," when he knew that his real name was Duchesne. The good old philosopher, historian, soldier was "used up," and bewildered by the tumult around him. Mr. Henry, the Metropolitan Magistrate, would have paid him off for this, had any Mr. Smith in London preferred a charge against him.

We can also account for the abdication of Soulouque the Emperor of Hayti, in favour of his son, "the Dauphin," who never was crowned, and could never be persuaded to wear even Barbary slippers; for Soulouque was an *exact* copyist of Napoleon the First, and without an abdication would have died unhappy.

Let our readers not suppose we have been trifling with them, by dwelling on the above remarkable instances of abdication. Nothing of the kind. Let them refer to the account of the Fancy Ball, in which they will be seen that *Major Rose*, late *A. D. C.*, went as the Merry Monarch, (His Excellency's great character, at Fancy Balls.) This is to be intents and purports an *Abdication*. But the question comes ;—"How are we to account for it? We have accounted for the above alluded to "abdication." Imagination, alone comes to us, and in such an questionable shape," that we must *speak* to Sir Hugh Rose (as Hamlet said to the Ghost of his father.) We would put a few questions to His Excellency, and we hope that he will answer them in a more straightforward way than he answered those put to him, under a Commission, in "the Burney Case."

1st. Are you, or are you not prepared, Sir Hugh Rose, to confess that you are no longer competent to represent that King who was a man of infinite wit and humour, and pardonably fond of woman and spaniels?

2nd. Were you desirous of becoming a sort of Military Elijah, and on your ascent to senile wisdom, leave your cast off Fancy Dress to your nephew? (If the dress of Major Rose, late A. D. C., worn at the Fancy Ball, it was about the shabbiest thing we ever heard of—as Engalbert and Co. would testify. It must have been a case of "Old Clo.")

In this abdication of Sir Hugh Rose, as Charles the Second, we think we can discern a sign of the times. Sir Hugh means to retire from his command, as the head of the Army in this Country.

Charles the Second, when about to die, apologized to all around him for detaining them so long,—in so much as he could not die faster, he said. Let us hope that Sir Hugh will improve upon the spirit in which this Ball was imbued, and get out of India at the earliest moment practicable.

Charles the First, as Tippets would say, *unavoidably* lost his head. Let us express a hope that Major Rose late A. D. C., as the representative of his uncle, the Commander-in-Chief, will keep his tightly on his shoulders, and that it may be said of him, with some modification :—

He never said a silly thing.
He never did a wise one.

The idea of the old Rose, and the young Rose, representing such a Monarch as Charles the Second, is ridiculous to the last degree. It is as ridiculous as though Colonel Priestley were to go to a Fancy Ball, as "the Hero of Bannockburn."—*Mofussilite, Oct.* 30.

The annexed describes the Ball given at Simla by the officers on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief :—

"Two spacious rooms were thrown into one for dancing, and were brilliantly lighted by a peculiarly beautiful arrangement of the lights along the cornices and down the ceiling; the verandah was all round resplendently hung with innumerable paper-lamps of various colours, a promenade over Turkey carpets through an avenue of flower-pots ending in a miniature garden on one side, and a pavilion provided with sofas and chairs, was improvided for the special behoof of those more fond of flirting than dancing. On another side was laid, under a far-stretching canopy, the supper table with covers for a hundred on either side. Then there were the refreshment room, amply provided, and the sitting room, elaborately furnished. Indeed, nothing could exceed the beauty of the decoration, or the comfort of the arrangements, nor the liberality of our gallant hosts, as was but too apparent in every particular. The company began arriving about 10 o'clock, and I need hardly say the dress and *entourage* of every newcomer were most scrupulously scrutinized by the previous arrival as soon as he or she stepped into the ball-room. Then followed a series of guesses as to the character impersonated, and in their train a variety of opinions on the costume and the personal appearance of the wearer. It would not be safe in all cases to give these opinions; but I think I may, without much fear of bringing down on myself the ire of any one, mention the following as being about the most perfect as well as most conspicuous amongst those in character :—

LOUIS XV.

Ladies.	Gentlemen.
Mrs. Christie.	Colonel Stewart.
Mrs. Roberts.	Captain Burne.
Mrs. Tulloch.	Major Johnson.
Mrs. Johnson.	Captain Sladen.
Mrs. Hatch.	Captain Johnson.
Mrs. Maisy.	Captain Francis.
Miss. Norman.	Mr. Becher.
Mrs. Oakes.	Captain Clarke.

The above opened the ball with a quadrille, and if any thing could realize an idea of the magnificance of the court of that luxuriant monarch it was this most splendid scene, Mrs. Vesey as the White Lady of Avenel; Mrs. Rose as a brigand's wife; Mrs. Warrand as a Spanish lady; Mrs. Moseley as a vivandiere; Mrs. Duberly as Di Vernon; Miss Stewart as the Maid of Athens; Miss Bishop as a Turkish lady; Lady George Paget as a court lady of the time of Louis XV.; Mrs. Levinge as a Scottish chieftain's wife; Mrs. Strachey and Miss Plowden as ladies of the court of Louis XIV.; Miss Darvall as a Cracovian lady; Mrs. Darvall as Queen Mab; Miss Durand as a lady of the court of Queen Elizabeth; Mrs. Webber as a flower girl; Mrs. Aitken as Queen Berengaria and Mrs. Gordon as a lady of the court of Charles II., were those amongst the ladies who studied the character each assumed rather then the dress which was to set them off, and were, therfore, historically correct, as, indeed, most of them were personally beautiful. Amongst the gentlemen Major Rose as Charles II; Colonel Vesey as a Greek chieftain; Captain Elton as Faust; Captain Ruthven as Mephistopheles, Captain Grant as a musqueteer; Captain Stewart as a Spanish nobleman; Major Holmes as Dr. Pangloss; Colonel Hervey as a Arab horse-dealer; Lieutenant Pitt as Henry VIII.; Captain Powell as a poor Knight of Windsor; and Mr. Main as father confessor, deserved to be noted as well, and characteristically dressed. There were, perhaps, another fifty or sixty of both sexes in fancy dresses; but there was neither so much variety in the dresses, nor so many in them as there were at the Commander-in-Chief's ball last year; still, upon the whole, there was very little indeed left wanting to complete one of beauty and magnificence which we are in the habit of seeing described in the Arabian Nights Entertainments. His Excellency the Commanner-in-Chief left shortly after supper, most of the ladies immediately after him, and not a few till it was broad daylight. Thus ended the largest and most magnificent ball of the season."—*Id.*

THE COSSYA HILLS.

(*Dacca News Oct.* 24.)

We are sorry to be compelled to report a renewal of the ravages of cholera at Cherra and along the base of the hills. A recent letter states that the disease has broken out with even greater virulence than usual. In and around the Station of Cherra, and at Belsgunge near Therria Ghat, and its vicinity, the pestilence has been committing such ravages that no labourers or coolies are to be had, and those who came from the interior in quest of work, have all precipitately retreated to their homes. The consequence is, that the price of labour has doubled and even trebled within the past month, and all the trade of the hills must suffer proportionately. The present, as we said in our last issue, is a very unhealthy season of the year. The jungles about the foot of the hills must be a source of deadly effluvia, and added by the ineffably filthy state in which every Cossya village is, must have contributed fresh virus to the pestilence that had all but died out.

It is a season of the year too, when we begin to look out for our supply of oranges. With very few coolies to bring them to market, and those few demanding twice the ordinary rate of wage, we shall suffer as well in potatoes. We were told a few weeks ago, that some nine or ten of the few rebels that are still holding out, had been captured. It now appears that they were not rebels at all. The story is, though we do not vouch for its truth, that the man who made these unfortunate people prisoners, a light of the New Police, resolved within himself the means by which he might make himself famous. Going out with a few wretches who could be easily despicted as rebels. If the story be true, we hope the authorities will make an example of the fellow. He is evidently one of Major Rabans bad bargains, and ought not to be suffered to continue in the New Police Force where he can do so much harm and corrupt, and whose fair name will thus be tarnished.

We are glad to be able to state that Captain Morton has entirely recovered from his late severe attack of fever. The officer in charge of the station and district on Colonel Haughton's departure and bids fair to be a popular and success-ful administrator. His antecedents justify the expectation; and if he will perpetuate the *quantier in modo et fortiter in re* policy on happily inaugurated by Colonel Haughton during the recent disturbances, we have no doubt that the reforms the Government contemplates will soon place the peace and prosperity of the Cossya Hills on a secure and durable basis. Cap ain Morton is well known to be an active, painstaking man, of sufficient independence of Judgment and self-reliance to snap the bands of red-tape on an emergency, and meet a crisis by a calm but resolute demeanour.

The rains have all but ceased.

CALCUTTA IN THE HOLIDAYS.

(*Englishman, Oct.* 28.)

A more complete break-down in every department of public news has never been known at any previous Doorga Poojah, since newspapers and railways have taken upon themselves to continue running during the holidays. Of course everybody in Calcutta is gone out of town, and everybody in the Mofussil has come into Calcutta; but notwithstanding these changes the City of Palaces would be as dreary as Siberia, or Pompeii, were it not for the *ennui* of the Natives. The mails from Europe have been delayed beyond all conscience, whilst the telegrams are a decided failure, and might just as well not have come at all. Even the police news has shown a sad falling off in cases calling for comment; and though our contemporary the *Hurkaru* did manage to manufacture bail a column about Mr. Roberts's decision as regards the son of the King of Oude, and his mistress, he let him down by very gently that the gentleman alluded to ought to feel rather flattered than otherwise at the remarks made upon him. We may add in the shape of news that the temperature generally has risen, but that the heat is intermittently broken by flashes of cold wind, eminently calculated to bring on coughs and fever. Indeed the dullness of this City of Palaces has greatly decreased during the holidays; and we regret to learn that the visitors from the Mofussil are not quite so pleased with Calcutta as they expected to have been. Many have complained that they have frequently risen in the morning with a bad headache, and a sense of thirst, arising partly from the atmosphere being more than partly filled with mosquitoes. Then hired carriages are also said to smell abominably and to be charged for extortionately. Hired saddle-horses either go sideways or else on two legs: whilst those harnessed in *gharees* will not go at all. The trade of Calcutta during the holidays has been chiefly confined to new dresses, children's toys, pale ale and manilla cheerots, the supply of the latter being rather small in consequence of the late earthquake having swallowed up all the good ones. As regards the shipping, we hear that some fine vessels are coming up the river and some are going down, but that nothing has turned up which anybody would care to read about any more than they would care to see it. Such is Calcutta at the present moment, and if anybody can find much more to write about it than we have done, we expect he will find a greater difficulty to find people to read what he has written than he is perhaps aware of.

ASSAM.

(*Dacca News, Oct.* 24)

When Mr. Beadon assumed the reins of Government, it was generally expected that he intended to make a name for himself in connection with the comparatively new and unknown province of Assam. It had all along been treated more like an out-post than a section of the main encampment, and though it had begun to gather interest in the estimation of the commercial world, in virtue of its forests of tea, yet no Deputy Governor or Lieutenant Governor had thought it worth his while to visit the country belonging to it except its revenue. But we were given to understand that with Mr. Beadon's assumption of office, the political prospects of the province would be materially changed; for it was said that he intended to identify the glory of his gubernatorial career with the material prosperity of long-neglected Assam. Whether the rumour is true to its entire extent, admits of doubts; but any way, we cannot but note with satisfaction that Mr. Beadon has given us a more tangible proof of his desire to promote the welfare of the country, than any of his predecessors. Foremost stands the fact, that he is the first Lieutenant Governor who has visited it. He has been to the pains of seeing Assam with his own eyes, making himself personally known to the authorities, becoming acquainted with the natural features and resources of the country, and learning something of the habits and manners of the people. He has besides these things, made particular inquiries into the wants of the province, and no doubt, will, as opportunity arises, introduce such measures as shall promote the social well-being of the Assamese and the interests of the daily increasing commerce is chiefly dependant on the energy of the European settlers, who have been attracted to the place by the tea that grows in such abundance in the forests.

To have the Lieutenant Governor personally acquainted with the wants of Assam, is in itself a great point gained; for it is the first step towards getting those wants supplied in a liberal spirit. The two questions that must engage the attention of a Governor willing to do justice to a province with so promising a future, are roads, or means of intercommunication, and laws by which the commercial prosperity is to be advanced. In both these respects Assam is dreadfully defective. A magnificent and fertile valley, it is occupied by villages sparsely scattered among the jungles, without any communication with one another or with the central mart. Nothing has been done to stimulate the commercial spirit of the people. They have been content for generations to sit at home, cultivate their little patch of land and raise just enough of rice and opium for home consumption, and remain utterly indifferent to the outside world. As a consequence of this idleness, crime in its most degrading and disgusting forms has become common among them, and beyond the establishment of schools whose influence, though assiduously encouraged by the administration, has with difficulty struggled against the overwhelming vis inertiæ of ignorance and indifferentism, nothing has been done to quicken a new life among them, and give them such commercial facilities as shall stir up their ambition and inspire them with a desire to better their present miserable condition.

When the Lieutenant Governor visited Assam he received a petition from the rising generation begging for the establishment of a College at Gowhatti. The idea seemed a very good one, and no doubt showed a certain appreciation of the blessings of knowledge. But it by no means represented the sentiment of the people generally, who would much rather have sought permission to continue the cultivation of poppy patches and the manufacture of indigenous opium. No inconsiderable portion of the good that the province has derived from our administration has resulted from the encouragement of education in its villages; still, we submit, that education loses half its power, when unaccompanied by roads and other commercial facilities. People learn to value education in proportion as they come in contact with other people, and find their material interests benefitted thereby. Where there is no encouragement to trade, it is a waste of power to encourage education, and we cannot too strongly urge on the government the necessity for covering the country as far as possible with a net work of roads.

Judging from present appearances, the government may be tempted to give more heed to the wants of Upper, than to those of Lower Assam. Most of the teagardens are in Upper Assam, and it is generally believed that the soil and climate are more favourable to the cultivation of the teaplant here than in the southern portion of the province. But this we apprehend is a mistake. People who have lived in Assam for years and have had experience as well of the climate as of the productive resources of the soil are inclined to the opinion that the southern section is the one best suited for the cultivation of the tea. The only drawback, and a serious one it is, is the want of labour. Not only is the population comparatively scanty, but the men who might work as coolies are not disposed to "shake off dull sloth" except it be for the month or two whose wage will enable them to meet the government demand for revenue. This sum being acquired, they are content to withdraw into their huts and indemnify themselves for this hard work with rest and opium smoking for the rest of the year.

The ensuing cold weather is to be employed by Major Briggs in constructing the famous highway of civilization that is to extend from Calcutta through Gowhatti Nowgong, and Dibrooghur, to Suddya. We believe this is an instalment of Mr. Beadon's wise resolve to aid the prosperity of Assam, and there can be but one opinion as to the immense commercial advantage it will furnish. We are sorry, however, to find that the planters do not look upon the arrangements Major Briggs is making for work, with any great approval. They fear lest he will divert to this road much of the indigenous labour which would otherwise have been available for the tea gardens. And their apprehensions are likely to come true. The government finds it less expensive to employ local labour, than to import coolies from Bengal; but the interests of the tea-planters suffer. When the coolies that would otherwise have come to them are taken away by Major Briggs, the planters are exposed to the risk of being obliged to import their coolies at considerable expense, or else in their estimation, undesirable. And we feel that the planter has some reason to be dissatisfied. After all that may be urged in behalf of the government on the ground of free trade, and highest bidding in an open market, there is the obligation that the Government owes to the province whose commerce will be retarded, in proportion as the labour necessary to create produce is unnecessarily diverted.

But we do not think the Planters will really suffer much by Major Briggs's operations. He can carry on his road only in the cold weather, when the manufacture of tea has closed, and the coolies can be spared best. During the rains the coolies must come back to the gardens, and it is then that they are most needed. Besides the planters ought to comfort themselves with the thought that a high-road to Suddya may be the means of tempting Chinese laborers into the Assamese market!

A recent letter from Assam, dated the 5th instant, describes the weather as being still warm,—from 84 to 85 degrees in the day. The mornings and evenings however, are cool, and there were also occasional falls of rain, and the manufacture of tea had not quite closed. The surrounding hill tribes were all quiet.

NUNQUAM PARATUS!

(*Englishman, Oct.* 28.)

Nunquam paratus! Is this to be always our motto and the description of our position in India; and are we leave the safety of the Empire and our power of aggression or defence dependent upon the forethought and vigilance of one man? Have we learned the lessons of the great mutiny for nothing, and forgotten the days when General Anson prepared to march, and General Barnard did march, upon Delhi, to breach the walls with his guns, to plant our field-guns above the artillery for our trenches during the siege was captured from the enemy, and our round shot supplied from their batteries; and how the British army remained for nearly four months before the walls, in constant combat, waiting for the siege train from Ferozepore? Are all these things, and the other difficulties and calamities which came upon us in those days through our own negligence, cast out of our recollection, and only to be recalled to memory when possibly they may recur, and the lion is again caught sleeping? It would appear that this is the case, and that we are inviting a repetition of what could only return through our own supineness and unjustifiable sense of security, and that we are forgetting the wise maxim of securing and preserving peace and prosperity by being prepared for war and danger.

We understand that the Commander-in-Chief, thinking probably of the past, and future possible eventualities, bethought himself the other day of addressing the Ordnance Department, requiring to be informed how long, in the event of a first class siege-train being required, it would take before it could reach Delhi. The Government finds it less expensive to employ local labour, than to import coolies from Bengal; but the interests of the tea-planters suffer. When the coolies that would otherwise have come to them are taken away by Major Briggs, the planters are exposed to the risk of being obliged to import their coolies at considerable expense, or else in their estimation, undesirable. And we feel that the planter has some reason to be dissatisfied. After all that may be urged in behalf of the government on the ground of free trade, and highest bidding in an open market, there is the obligation that the Government owes to the province whose commerce will be retarded, in proportion as the labour necessary to create produce is unnecessarily diverted.

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There was some truth in Windham's argument, though pushed too far. The poor now are not so utterly destitute of intellectual resources as they were then, and if a Prize Fight be denied them now, they will find something better to occupy them.

In one point we agree with "Justitia" that it is a gross inconsistency to present the spectacle of an execution and to suppress the exhibition of a Prize Fight. The execution draws about the same sort of company as the fight, and, in addition to all the worst part of the male population, it attracts women, ay, and children too, and is the first lesson in hardening their hearts, by making the sight of suffering a sport to them.

But when "Justitia" put these two spectacles in the same category, and claims the same law for them, how can he fail to perceive that he is making a complete surrender of all the merit he has assigned to the Prize Ring? The proper conclusion is, not to legitimate and regulate both abominations, but to put the execution out of sight, and discourage the Prize Fight.

A NEW GHOST ON AN OLD STAGE

(*London Review, October* 3.)

The new Ghost pervades the British drama. In the metropolis and large towns the spectre of of the green-room has a hard fight to wage with the rival spectres of the music-halls and the lecture-room. But he is the "star" of provincial theatres. Dramas are written in his honour. The "play of 'Hamlet' with the part of Hamlet left out" is a respectable old joke, which has served its turn. The modern manager may leave out not only Hamlet but Ophelia, King, Queen, Polonius, and the grave-diggers, so that the Ghost be left. A civil engineer and a Polytechnic lecturer have given a new direction to our dramatic literature. Dramas are written for their spectres. At present these looking-glass ghosts keep very disreputable company. They are mixed up with mid-night assassins. Their revelations are of poisoned goblets and knives. They have a churchyard air about them, and vanish with the cock-crow. But familiarity breeds contempt, and there are not wanting signs that the new patent Ghost will speedily descend into the regions of comedy and farce. Our modern burlesque writers are not endowed with extraordinary bumps of veneration, and they are already sharpening their pens with the intent of making capital out of him and "seeing what he is made of." The Christmas pantomines will be sure to have him. The least imaginative urchin may already speculate on the boisterous fun which will greet his appearance. He will rise at the graceful wave of Harlequin's wand. The conscience-striken Clown will behold the apparition at first with trembling knees, and face distorted by terror, and will then take the maddest somersaults to avoid him. It is Pantaloon's destiny to be buffeted and upset, but the Ghost threatens him with such unqualified distress of body and mind that his salary ought to stand on a new footing from the first night of the Christmas pantomine.

While it is probable, therefore, that the new "reign-of terror" will not be of long duration, it may not be amiss to inquire whether the British drama is likely to gain anything by the novel optical illusion? We quoted last week the chapter in "Tom Jones" in which Partridge is taken to see David Garrick in "Hamlet." Fielding here describes with admirable clearness the true function of a dramatic ghost. Partridge cares nothing for the ghost *per se*. He criticises his appearance as we have seen, and is certain that "ghosts don't appear in such dresses as that, neither." It was the genius of the actor that was to give the ghost all his terrors. Partridge was not to be persuaded by Tom Jones that the "man in the strange dress" was a ghost, but when Hamlet appeared, and saw the ghost, Fielding says that "Partridge drew that credit to Mr. Garrick which he had denied to Jones, and fell into so violent a trembling that his knees knocked against each other." Jones asked him what was the matter, and whether he was afraid of the warrior on the stage? "Oh, la! sir," said he, "I perceive now it is what you told me. I am not afraid of any thing; for I know it is but a play; and if it was real, a ghost would do no one no harm at such a distance, and in so much company: yet if I was frightened I am not the only person." "Why, who," cried Jones, "dost thou take to be such a coward here, beside thyself?" Nay, you may call me a coward if you will; but if that little man there upon the stage (Garrick) is not frightened, I never saw any man frightened in my life." Then Partridge's commentary on the colloquy between the Ghost and Hamlet shows how completely he was carried away by sympathy with the actor. "Ay, ay; go along with you! Ay, to be sure! Who's afraid? Will you? Lord help them! I know how such fool-hardiness is. Whatever happens is good enough for you. Follow you! I'd follow the devil as soon." Nay, perhaps it is the devil; for they say he can put on what likeness he pleases. Oh! here he is again! No farther? No, you have gone far enough already; farther than I'd have gone for all the king's dominions." Jones replied, "Speak, Sir," Partridge cried, "Hush, hush, dear sir! don't you hear him? And during the whole speech of the Ghost he sits with his eyes fixed partly on the Ghost, and partly on Hamlet, and with his mouth wide open. "The same passions," says the novelist, "which succeeded each other in Hamlet' succeeded likewise in him." When the scene was over, Jones said, "Why, Partridge, you exceed my expectation; you enjoy the play more than I conceived possible." "Nay, sir," answered Partridge, "if you are not afraid of the devil I can't help it; but, to be sure, it is natural to be surprised at such things, though I know there is nothing in them; not that it was the Ghost that surprised me neither, for I should have known that to be only a man in a strange dress; but *when I saw the little man frightened himself, it was that which took hold of me.*"

This is the true philosophy of stage apparitions. They appal not of themselves, however perfect, but through the actor. We see the ghost of the royal Dane with Hamlet's eyes. Banquo's ghost would freeze our blood to the toes, but perhaps the more, if he were invisible to our eyes, so that the actor could adequately represent the horror of Macbeth. Richard the Third sees a dozen ghosts, which move us not a whit except in so far as they move him. Some enterprising manager in possession of the requisite mirror and ghost apparatus will doubtless put an unreal dagger before Macbeth, and consummate actor makes us *feel* that he sees a dagger, and a bad actor will fail to do as much, although we see it distinctly ourselves, and although the illusion may be perfect. Partridge's words cannot be too often repeated by managers and actors —"Dead Queen and stalking!" Mrs. Keeley, in the summer of 1861, occupyiug always a particular reserved seat, and there holding intercourse with an individual whom she named. Fausti swore he had not been for twenty years in that theatre, and vainly asked to have the registers of the play-house examined, which would prove who was the subscriber to that seat which he was said to have occupied. Moreover, it was proved that the individual with whom he was there represented to be conversing had at that season already emigrated from Rome. But Madame Diotalevi was able to provide even more astounding information. Through her anonymous friend, who should have been Fausti's shadow, she not only was enabled to give daily communications of all his doings, but also a key to the cipher used by him for treasonable correspondence, which happily coincided with the very cipher in the letter seized at Vananzi's house, and at last to put the Government in the way of laying its hands on other letters which were affirmed to be written by Fausti, and most perfectly tallied in their writing with that which the two Government experts pronounced to be his. While Fausti is reported to have been the chief agent of the Papal party, and the man through whom the revolutionary Government of Turin transmitted to its friends in Rome instruction and money—while the deposition of the informer, with a precision and a detail that leave nothing to be desired, keep the Government informed of every arrival of money and treasonable despatches from abroad, these wonderfully explicit spies have somehow no means of ever once laying their hands on a single document sent to Fausti from without, or on one of the numerous couriers whose passage to and fro they regularly signalize. All that they can do is to put the Government in the way of knowing the hours and the day when Fausti, who has at his disposal a relay of such expert messengers, is simple enough to do the Government the favour of wantonly betraying himself by dropping into that notorious institution, the Roman Post Office, letters scrupulously adressed to the *Prefect of Rieti*—that individual being to boot a noted political exile from Rome, and an object of particular aversion to the Government, the occurrence of whose name on a letter must at once ensure its seizure. As to the nature of the letters which are ascribed to Fausti, and which are printed in the official report, the unavoidable impression they must leave on the mind of any one not utterly dead to all sense of justice and truth, is one of profound bewilderment at the shamelessness of those who dare to let the world look on such glaring impostures. They bear on their face the clumsy stamp of their forgery. Fausti not only is made to sign at full length his name to letters which with such an address, no sane individual would ever trust to the Roman post,—Fausti—the man whom we are asked to believe an incessant contriver of astute machinations; but in the exuberance of his stupidity we are requested to believe that he sent to inform the Prefect of Rieti, by the public post, that he had despatched to him a confidential agent! Now, this particular letter is a specimen of the whole collection of documents. They are all of them just precisely such as Fausti could have written only, if demented, or if he wanted to incriminate himself. A more vulgar and bungling piece of fabrication never was produced, and we know that high officials of eminently Catholic views have not hesitated to express their conviction in unambiguous terms that Fausti has fallen a victim to a foul tissue of audacious forgeries. We have no other interest in this matter beyond that of vindicating justice, even when she is outraged in the person of a man who has no peculiar claims to sympathy, and that of showing to what an iniquitous prostitution of everything that ought to be religiously sacred those men can lend themselves under the influence of political passions, who yet so impudently would arrogate to themselves a peculiar devotion to principle. For to whatever degree it is possible that Pius IX. may himself have been ignorant of all the facts of the case, it is utterly inconceivable that the Churchmen who composed the Court which condemned Fausti should have been blind to the iniquity they were perpetrating.

furnished us in the reports of the trial, as given in two publications of unexceptionable authority—the one emananting from the Pontifical Government, and containing the whole of the charges and testimony brought against the prisoner, the other issuing from the presses of the National Committee, and containing the defence made before the tribunal by the prisoner's counsel, the publication of which the Government suppressed.

It may be remembered that on Sunday, the 22nd February, Cavaliere Fausti, as he came out from mass at San Carlo al Corso, the most fashionable church of Rome, was arrested and marched off to prison under circumstances of extraordinary publicity, on the astounding charge that he, who all his life had been the intimate confidant of the Antonelli family, had been the while an active conspirator against the Pope. The sensation created by this event was heightened by the eagerness with which the Government functionaries made it known that by Fausti's arrest they had at last laid their hands on the whole plottings of the revolutionary party, and had got hold of the materials which must unfold all their doings, and expose all the participators therein to conviction. It will help the reader to understand the case if we tell him that it is firmly denied by all who are in connection with the Liberal party in Rome that they ever had the slightest relations with Fausti, and that we ourselves are intimately persuaded that they speak the truth on this head. From the first, the Liberal Committee was, therefore, thoroughly aware that no prosecution of Fausti, which rested on true evidence could possibly involve any of its members. But it speedily became known that Fausti was being made the lay figure, about which the scenes with which he is most familiar. On the contrary, he escapes gladly from the scene he knows and flies to others that he knows not of. On the principal on which Tommy Moore sang of the Loves of the Angels, and Lord Byron of corsairs and gazelles, the youthful disciple of Mr. Robins seems to have determined to avoid Dorking and Croydon altogether, and to get away if possible to the other side of England. The Welsh and not the Surrey hills are the stage where the action of the fairy plot is laid. Then we add that the story was composed as a tribute to the Princess of Wales, and that timid readers may rest assured that although the scene is laid in Wales, the poem has nothing at all to do with the "Elsleddfod," we shall have done our duty by the author. Two things more, however, ought to be mentioned in his favour. The first is that if any one thing characterizes the poem more than another, it is the air of "romantic freedom" which pervades it. The second is that the talented author is ambitious, and will not be satisfied with mediocre fame. The following is the manner in which he introduces his own work to the public :—

"The author of this poem, being formerly the advertisement clerk to the late Mr. George Robins, the eminent auctioneer, in that capacity he had frequent opportunities of indulging in the descriptive and the beautiful. This work being composed and printed while suffering under severe illness and affliction, there are many errors in it which the author now perceives, too late to correct, but he trusts the air of romantic freedom pervading throughout will render it acceptable to everyone, and thus redeem its faults. Some are purposely left to order and rule. He regrets that the limits of this little book compel him necessarily to retrench much of the fairy machinery, which otherwise he had intended to introduce, but hopes the general reader will find sufficient to please him, and that the poet will only be a painter to illustrate his canvas with, and the sculptor to immortalize in statuary; then the fondest anticipations of the author will be realized to the fullest extent."

Should Mr. Fawcett Dawson (for such is the name of the author of the "Harp of the Welsh Mountaineer") succeed in furnishing the general reader with pleasure, upon which he seems to have set his heart, even with subjects, in the course of a single fairy poem, he must be a very "fond" anticipator not to be satisfied with success. As for the air of romantic freedom of which he speaks, all that need be said is that Mr. Dawson is both romantic and free. If the admission of a fairy into the plot, it ought to be cheerfully conceded, and any retrenchment of the fairy machinery which he has found it necessary to make will readily be forgiven by the reader. The severe affliction under which the poem was written is a fair excuse. If it were not for the sacredness of the world of literature, nobody would ever grite except under the shield of domestic calamity, and critics would become a useless institution. Nor will any but captious readers take exception to the "Harp of the Welsh Mountaineer" on the ground that it is not prose. Why is it—

"Perhaps, reader, when you take up this book, you will exclaim, 'Oh! poetry,' and cast it aside. Be not so rash: poetry is the language of the Deity. He speaks in every leaf and flower, in every sunbeam, and in every cloud. All poets are prophets, according to the bias of their genius. When a nation ceases to produce poets, or becomes so lost in frivolity as to disregard their inspirations, that nation has no longer a healthful vitality. Many successive empires have produced great poets in their primary and culminating epochs."

It is not a little singular that the issue which Mr. Dawson believes that the public are about to join with him, is whether or no poetry is the language of the Deity. We should have thought that the only serious question was whether poetry happened to be Mr. Dawson's language or no. Mr. Dawson, the "Archangelic Gentilhomme," suddenly discovers that he has been talking prose all his life without knowing it. It is quite possible to write poetry as well as to talk it unawares. Mr. Dawson, however, cannot fairly be set down as a person devoid of a poetical turn of mind. He is in a sort of way both tasteful and fanciful. His descriptions of moonlight are quite equal to the average, and he has got in more spirits and fairies than anybody has a right to expect in an ordinary piece. Among other tender and imaginative genius we would call the still attention to a remarkable power he seems to attribute, like the Irishman in the story, to *Echo*. He appears to think that it not only repeats words but answers questions. A curious example of the "romantic freedom" on which he plumes himself in his Preface :—

"That agonising shriek,
Which scares the vultures from their sheltering crags?
'Tis the death-struggle of a drowning being!—
Who treads the deep?—who sinks beneath the wave?
Echo replies—The hapless minstrel boy."

Echo really can do all this in Wales—Welsh air works miracles. The *durki* is nothing to it; and we should strongly recommend the detective police in the metropolis at once to put themselves in communication with so instructive and loquacious an informer. We hardly suspect that Echo used to do so much for Mr. George Robins, though that artist would have found in general most of the powers of nature obedient to his wand, and Dryads and Oreads came and went in every county in England at his command.

Mr. Dawson's poem, however excellent and clever—and that it has some excellence and some ability nobody can deny,—is not so instructive as his preface and the suggestions which are forced upon us by that part of his work. The talented author of the "Harp of the Mountaineer's Harp" candidly acknowledges the obligations he feels to that school in which he has been taught to perfect himself in the "discripitive and the beautiful." It seems a real pity that the youthful poets of the age should not have the benefit of his experience so valuable and so practical. We do not

with a long straight nose that descends directly in the line of the forehead, and a mouth about which there is a pleasant play of military gallantry, it is not easy to say. But that it is gratifying to substitute this individual face in our minds for the unknown quantity which we had hitherto been obliged to connect with the nine letters of Rosecranz's name, when we hear of that General's exploits, is unquestionable. Who does not feel that "Rosecranz has taken Chattanoogo" gives us a livelier interest, after the first word has been translated into a certain limited amount of visual significance, than while both the subject and the predicate of the sentence remained in blank for us, or at least, only connected themselves in our minds with a number of other propositions concerning such, as equally without impression for the retina? It may be laid down as a certainty that a piece of personal news is interesting in proportion to the number and freshness of our mental associations with the subject of it,—much more interesting, even if we have once brushed against him in the street or seen his back as he turned a corner, or only so much as succeeded him in a morning call, so as to say to ourselves, "He was in the house a few minutes before I entered it,"—than if the track of our life has never in any way approached his own. And though it would be hard to say that it is *instructive* to have once seen the hat and umbrella of the Duke of Wellington vanishing in the distance, the time will, no doubt, come when men who have done so, will read and speak of him with far deeper interest than if they had only read his praises.

Still more, of course, do photographs of eminent men add to the pleasure of reading of their achievements. Do they add much to the real meaning of history. We have before us, in a single *portrait-carte*, fifty-two photographic heads of modern American generals and civilians, some Northern some Southern, with Washington's calm old-fashioned face, looking gravely out of the eighteenth century at us, in the centre. Here within the space of an ordinary *carte*, are congregated the heads that have brewed this storm, so that, sitting quietly at home, we can pierce at fifty two distinct points the white mist of words and names which hangs over that American chaos. It is not easy at first to define our gain,—and yet every one knows how eagerly a like set of authentic portraits of the Peloponnesian generals and statesmen, a good photographic group of David and his associates in the cave at Ziklag, or even one commanding head belonging to one and the same race in each generation since the Christian era, so as to show the gradual fashioning of time, would be coveted. There are, indeed, spots in the universe where such photographs might still by bare possibility be taken. Some one pointed out, not long ago, that rays of light which left the earth when Abraham was buying the cave of Macpheiah must at the present moment be arriving in some fixed star a few trillion miles away and might, therefore, with sufficiently sensitive materials, be made to yield a photographic group of that transaction. And, if that were any-how attainable *here*, instead of only in remote constellations, it cannot be doubted one would read history with a new relish. But what do we learn by connecting a specific face with a catalogue of actions, more than we should know in any case? Even if the photograph be a true likeness of the face, will the face necessarily add to our knowledge of the man? Most men, judging by their own intimacies, would answer in the affirmative; but very often what we call the expression of a familiar face is mere association that we have learned to attach to facial movements, only as we learned to attach ideas of electricity to the sound of thunder. We know that one friend frowns when he is thinking hard, and with him we associate a frown with embarrassed thought; another frowns when he is nervous, and in him the frown denotes shy or sensitive feeling,—and then we call those lines in their forehead *expressive*. Yet they are not really expressive originally at all, but only become so by long habit. The first sight of this frown in either face would probably mislead instead of instructing us; we should think it a sign of anger. And thus it is often exceedingly questionable whether the mere vision of a public man's face, not previously or otherwise known to us, is likely to add to our positive knowledge of him, or rather to give us a false impression about him. Here, for example, is a photograph of a three-quarter face, contemplative, serene, Shakespearian, with the collars turned back, with moustache but no beard, exceedingly like the better likenesses of Shakespeare in its upper portion, showing a placid brow and heavy brooding eyelids, only a thinner and perhaps, ungenial mouth. To which of the American generals does our readers suppose that it belongs? To General Lee or General M'Clellan? No; but to General Butler. And, supposing the photograph true, will it add anything to our instruction to remember that the tyrant of New Orleans, whose military severities were even less discreditable than his private gains, has a musing, refined, antique, literary face, with perhaps, a flavour of hard and forbidding lines lurking under the shadow of the moustache? Again, here is a civilian face—solemn, didactic, important, still young, but going in for "judiciousness," the kind of face which one is accustomed to see in men who deprecate indiscreet theories, and school those still younger, telling them that they will learn by sad experience to to take wiser views in time. Do our readers suppose it must be Mr. Chase or Mr. Memminger, big with financial caution? No; but Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the editor of the most discreditable paper in the world, and who is commonly said to have compensated himself once for a severe chastisement, by telegraphing to his own journal a frank "sensation heading" as to the stripes he had received, which sold the edition. Then there is an amiable, weak, confused, woolly-headed-looking military bust, with fat cheeks and head sorrowing towards the top, eminently a "worthy" young officer not likely to distinguish himself. It is "Stonewall" Jackson. Here, again, is a grave, square, open countenance, speaking a frank heart, an earnest devotion to freedom, and the compressed resolve to maintain it at the sacrifice of life. This, surely, must belong to a Northerner of the squarest Republican type. It is the face of John C. Breckinridge, the last Southern candidate for the Presidency. Certainly in none of these cases does the picture of the countenance and bearing suggest any addition of value to one's knowledge, though it may perhaps, break the chain of former associations.

On the other hand, there are some heads, generally either the most powerful or the reverse, which it is a permanent satisfaction to have identified in one's mind with the career which has expressed it. Here is the head of Mr. Jefferson Davis, with an imperial eye that seems to see the future and rule it, and a mouth strong, thin, compressed, half-ascetic, like that Father Newman's, speaking of vast power of self-denial for distant ends, but with a shadow of cynicism and intrigue just hanging about it, that tells a nature not incapable of breaking faith. Here is Mr. Lincoln, honest above all things, not keen, but shrewd, logical as a Scot, anxious as a Yankee, with a sad humour, and a strong touch of coarseness,—not a fine face, but in its case, but trustworthy in the highest degree, and, for the rest, something between a farmer's and an artizan's (too shrewd for the one, too *safe* for the other) after he has cleaned himself on Sunday morning. Again, there is a satisfaction in connecting this clear-eyed courtly Vandyck-face with General Lee; this very industrious, painstaking face, which suddenly falls away to nothing, with unfinished ears and Gothic jaw-bone, who has always been going to relieve every place of importance, and has never relieved any; in learning that this sweet and poetical profile belongs to the Federal Lieutenant Mulligan, whose noble defence of Lexington, in Missouri, against overwhelming Southern forces, was one of the greatest exploits of the war; in knowing that this refined and manly head is to be Governor Sprague's, of Rhode Island, who fitted out a regiment at the commencement of the war at his own sole expense. Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason, too, quite as disagreeable as one could wish. Mr. Slidell is the ideal of a man who would think it a privilege to get into a scrape himself if he could only involve his host and patron too; Mr. Mason, more of the bull-dog, ready to fasten on friends and foes alike. The most peculiar intellectual satisfaction, however, arises from knowing that this would-be strong, essentially weak, conceited, face ran to seed, with hair a little bristled and the whole attitude breathing "Our War Correspondent, Mr. Jefferson Brick" as an adult, belongs to Mr. Secretary Seward. And, finally, there is a great inward peace of mind in making acquaintance with that officer whose bulging forehead is exactly equal in height to the rest of his countenance, the eyebrows bisecting the head. It is the kind of forehead one conceives a morbid desire to break in, in consequence of a moral certainty, seeking however physical verification, that the forehead is cavernous, and not solid. If really solid, it is clear that the figure belonging to it would be in stable equilibrium only on the head, and in unstable on the feet, like the spherical-footed dolls children play with, if the sphere constituted the head itself instead of a globe round the feet of the tumbler. Otherwise, it is a good, confused, magnanimous face, that expresses the fullest confidence in its own fussiness, and belongs to the only officer who always maintained, with much justice, that he was not fit for his post.

On the whole, we gather from looking at the likenesses of public men that there are two classes of human faces and frames—those which properly *express* their inhabitants, and those which only by time and association get certain moral associations with them which friends by experience learn to interpret, but which are by no means a result of "pre-established harmony." Many men's countenances are strictly opaque fortifications, from behind the veil of which their characters stolidly survey the world, and are never distinctly seen; and even by their friends are known, *in spite of* their features, the interpretation of which is as much a gradually acquired skill as any part of the social tact of life. Others, again, have the art or the misfortune to mould their bodies into real organs of their character, so that the merest stranger can identify them at once. The highest class of power of any sort generally impresses itself somehow upon the face, and the lowest sort of imbecility or iniquity inevitably does so; but between the two there is a large field of an apparently accidental kind,—only some of the occupants of which manage to write their qualities in their face. Some there are, of little note, who inscribe their good humour in jovial eyes, their clumsiness on unmanageable masses of flesh, their sincerity in an open gaze and firm candid mouth. On the other hand, there are quite as many of the second and lower orders of ability and goodness whose faces are not blanks, but yet nothing particular, nothing capable of any interpretation—faces, in short, of which the expressiveness does not lie in feature and marked lines, but in characteristic habits of *management*, with which you must be familiar before you can pretend to understand them. But so much does the imagination love distinctness in petty detail, that even in this case it enjoys possessing the evidence that a hero's face is *not* characteristic, and might have belonged to unheroic common sense.

Business Announcements.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship *Indian Queen*, best Virginia Tobacco, and a large quantity of Preserved Meats, of all descriptions.
Refrigerators or Ice Chest, and a quantity of Maps of England and Scotland.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe		
Souchong		in 7 lbs. boxes
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe		and 1 lb. packet,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,		expected.
Do. Orange Pekoe,		
Do. Green Teas.		

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and	Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2⅜ and 2⅝.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

LAMPS.
THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following:—
Tucker's Solar Lamps.
Reading do.
Tent do.
Argand do.
Wall do.
Bull's Eye Lanterns.
Hand do.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Fort.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	„ Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Ringo
Circassian Puzzle	„ Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ English Loto
The Targetta, Parlour Game (of Frogs and Toads)	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Morellos, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	„ Paff and Dart
The Tournament	„ Schimmil or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	„ Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Oxford University Boat Race
German Billiards	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
„ Spin Plus	
„ Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neats' Tongues.	
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs' Cheek.	At 11 per lb.
CHEESE.		
Cheddar	Parmesan	
Skilton	Gruscine	
Pine	Richmond	
Somerset	Berkley	
Gueyre		

In cut at 12 per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Physicals, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, so to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Knolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endive.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butlers's deep Crimson Beet.	Cucumbers.
Early Battersea Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turnet's Dwarf Incomparable Onion.	Onion.
Stadthoider's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
Prench Beans.	Sea Kael.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemen's HELMETS. HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.
They would call especial attention to their
JUNGLE HELMETS
which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil*.
Price Rs. 18 same as the
Cocked Hats, for all grades in the Civil, Military or Political Service.

BOOTS.—LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
(Impervious to rain.)
French Calf Boots Elastic Sides,
Ejected Do. do. Quarts ..... 16 „
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8.....per pair.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.
Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.
"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*
Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.
"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"
With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILKS, in great variety, for Driving, Dinner, and Evening Wear.
Black Glaces and Rich Moire Antiques.
Wedding, Dinner, Carriage, and Evening, Lace, Tulle, and Fancy Dresses.
GRENADINE DRESSES.
(*Pure White, Striped, Broche, or Plain.*)
MUSLIN DRESSES.
ABERDEEN WINCEYS.
(For the Overland Route.)
Sealskin Cloaks and Jackets.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
Also the new Scarlet Gipsy and Abergeldie Cloaks.
New Silk Mantles and Jackets.
GARIBALDI'S.
(*New shapes, various materials.*)
Cloaks in every style and novelty for Carriage and Evening Wear.
RIDING HABITS.
RIDING HATS.
(*The Prette Horsebreaker.*)
BONNETS
(In the latest fashion.)
Trimmed Hats, in all the new shapes. Children's Hats. Wreaths, Flowers, Head-dresses, &c.

WOOLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
Amongst the recent novelties J. & W. WATSON & Co. beg to announce
GIBRALTAR RIB.
(*Especially for Riding Coats.*)
COMMODORE
(*The new White Vesting.*)
Fine Saxony Twills, in good shades of Drab, suitable for the Hills. Rs. 42 the Suit.
Large assortment of Fancy Drills.
JUNGLE SUITS. Rs. 20.
Messrs. W. & Co. have always on hand, a large stock of Accoutrements, and Trimmings of every description, necessary to the equipment of Officers in H. M.'s Indian service.

Business Announcements.

RAFFLE.
ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Manooee & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shrierushna & Co., Auctioneers.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

RAGOO SHAMJEE.
JUST RECEIVED per last Overland Mail of the latest fashion and make, of the best London Season.
Ladies Rich Silk Mantles and Cloaks, Kid and Silk Gloves of all Colours, Cotton and Thread Stockings, Linen Collars, Garters, Fancy Muslin Boddices, Colored Berlin Wool of 12 thread with Canvas to Match, Childrens' Stockings, embroidered long Robe and Frocks, Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, Gentlemens' Collars of the London Season, as also Silk Scarfs, of all fancy colours, Irish Linen for Shirt Colars, Scotch Lawn Prince of Wales Handkerchiefs hemmed, Masonic Aprons in improved Cases, as also Ribbons for Royal Arch and Master Mason's Clothing, &c., &c.

QUININE.
MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the arrival of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce Bottles, now offered for sale at five Rupees eight Annas and three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.
A considerable discount is allowed by taking a large quantity.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.) Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS. No. 1
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 14 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perp-tual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco; Russia and Bazil Leather (Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.
FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 228,314
Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DESIRED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PRESTONPAN'S BEER.—A fresh Consignment has just been received ex "*City of Shanghae*," and is now for sale at the Godowns of
Price Rs. 5½ per Dozen Quarts.
Bombay, 5th Nov. 1863. MACNEE & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.
THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FREDK. MILNE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—
Sparkling HOOK, Superior ..... at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, ... do. „ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry ..... do. „ 36
Do. Excellent Golden ..... do. „ 28
Do. Excellent Pale ..... do. „ 26
PORT, Old, very superior ..... do. „ 30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen ..... do. „ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine ..... do. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy ..... do. „ 22
St. GEORGE, Do. ..... do. „ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine ..... do. „ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. ..... do. „ 20
Do. do. do. ..... do. „ 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled) ..... do. „ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior ..... do. „ 25
☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Pemartin, Sandeman & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vintage, in Quarts.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen
„ „ Ditto in Pints ..... 11 8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ..... 16 0 „ „
„ Ditto in Pints ..... 9 0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast, Do. in Quarts ..... 12 8 „ „
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	„
St. Julien Medoc	12	„
St. Estephe	10	„
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	„
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	„
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	„

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.
With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for those superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.
MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	„	18
	No. 2	Blue „	30
	Pts.	„	16
	No. 3	Yellow „	26
	Pts.	„	14
	No. 4	Green „	22
	Pts.	„	12
	Medoc	Red „	17
	Pts.	„	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
Hock	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal		28
	„ „	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	„ „	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	„ „	30
	Light Golden	Green „	28
	Pale	Brown „	26
	Pale	Yellow „	22
	Pale	White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
	„	(Yellow „)	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sauced Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	White	„ Pts.	21
	Red Seal	„ Bottles	42
	„	„ Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
„		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.
(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)
BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—
FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.
FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Golished Canvas Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.
BOYS CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.
Electro Galvanic Machine, and six tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flan els, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thorough by competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	best „	„ 33
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	„ 40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			„ 32
Do.	Do.		„ 35
Do.	Do.	best	„ 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	„ 60
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	„ 54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks			Rs. 8
Do.	8 „	Do.	„ 15
Do.	8 „	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	„ 18
Do.	8 „	Do. do.	„ 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hand Sticks, Pearl Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, MalaccaSticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.		3 12
Do. Youth's do.		3 0
Do. do.		1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11 0
Do. Malacca, do.		8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3,3½ & 4, ins. each..... 10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each..... 14 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each..... 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	each... Rs. 18 0
No. 00	— 7½	„ 4½	„ 3	„	„ 20 0
No. 0	— 8½	„ 5½	„ 3½	„	„ 23 0
No. 2	—9 ½	„ 6	„ 3½	„	„ 23 0
No. 3	—10½	„ 6	„ 4	„	„ 25 0
No. 4	—12	„ 7	„ 4½	„	„ 28 0
No. 5	—13	„ 8	„ 5½	„	„ 32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	ong, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each... Rs. 25 0
No. 2	—15½	„ 9½	„ 6½	„	„ 28 0
No. 3	—16½	„ 10½	„ 7½	„	„ 33 0
No. 4	—19	„ 12½	„ 7½	„	„ 39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—18½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	each... Rs. 23 0
No. 3	—16½	„ 12½	„ 8	„	„ 30 0
No. 6	—23½	„ 16½	„ 16½	„	„ 45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	each... Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALLANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.
Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without DrumsBells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND